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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/606,515	06/25/2003	Paul Petrus	15685P213	5235
8791	7590	06/03/2005	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			AJIBADE AKONAI, OLUMIDE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/606,515	PETRUS, PAUL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Olumide T. Ajibade-Akonai	2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1 and 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bringby et al (6,285883).

Regarding **claim 1**, Bringby et al discloses a method for facilitating handover between base stations in a communication system comprising: determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a first base station to obtain a first result (mobile station MS measures a received signal strength within the originating cell of the mobile station MS, and the fluctuation of the signal is calculated, see col. 2, lines 56-65), determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a second base station to obtain a second result (the signal strength of transmitted signals of at least one base station in neighboring cell is measured and the signal fluctuation is also calculated, see col. 2, lines 56-65), and combining the first and second results to obtain a hysteresis factor for handover (hysteresis value is calculated based on the fluctuation measure, see col. 2, lines 64-65).

Regarding **claim 2**, Bringby et al further discloses wherein determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from the first base station comprises computing standard deviation of received signal strength associated with the

transmission (fluctuation is calculated by applying standard deviation to at least one of the measured received signal strengths, see col. 2, lines 60-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3, 4, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bringby et al (6,285883) in view of Senadji et al "*Estimation of the Hysteresis Value for Handover Decision Algorithms using Bayes Criterion*".

Regarding claim 3, as applied to claim 1, Bringby et al discloses the claimed invention.

Bringby et al fails to disclose wherein computing standard deviation comprises: averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a long interval to obtain a long term average, averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a short interval to obtain a short term average, subtracting the long term average from the short term average to obtain an intermediate result, and determining standard deviation of the intermediate result.

In the same field of endeavor, Senadji et al discloses wherein computing standard deviation comprises: averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a long interval to obtain a long term

average (averaging the signal strength of signals sent from base station BS2 to MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772 paragraph 2), averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a short interval to obtain a short term average (averaging the signal strength of signals sent from base station BS1 to MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772 paragraph 2), subtracting the long term average from the short term average to obtain an intermediate result (calculated difference between the signal strengths given by equations 1, 2, and 3, see p. 2, fig. 2 and fig. 3 paragraphs 2-3), and determining standard deviation of the intermediate result (calculated difference z_k is determined to have a standard deviation, see p. 1773, paragraph 1).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Senadji et al into the system of Bringby et al for the benefit of calculating an optimal hysteresis value.

Regarding **claim 4**, as applied to claim 3, Bringby et al further discloses wherein the standard deviation is recursively determined over a span of transmission samples from the first base station (on the downlink signal strength measurements are made by the serving BS on data transmitted in any of the times slots TS1 and TS4 at regular intervals, and a measure of the fluctuation of the received strength of the signal is measured by applying standard deviation, see fig. 4, col. 2, lines 61-65, and col. 4, lines 1-7) .

Regarding **claim 7**, as applied to claim 3, Bringby et al as modified by Senadji et al discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Bringby et al and Senadji et al further discloses the limitation of claim 7, in which Senadji et al inherently teaches wherein the intermediate result (Z_k , see p. 1772, paragraph 2) is a function of a delay factor that depends on a first averaging window for the long term average and a second averaging window short term average (Z_k is computed from the average signal strengths y^1_k and y^2_k , hence the intermediate result is a function of a delay factor because averaging of the signals introduces a delay response, see p. 1772, paragraph 2-3).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of ~~Kim et al~~, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al for the benefit of reducing Rayleigh fading.

Regarding **claim 8**, as applied to claim 7, the combination of Bringby et al and Senadji et al discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Bringby et al and Senadji et al further discloses the limitation of claim 8, in which Senadji et al inherently teaches wherein the first and second averaging windows each have a fixed window length (the average of the received signals y^1_k and y^2_k are proportional to the average window length, therefore the fixed window length is $D-d$, and d which are the distances of BS1 and BS2 from MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of ~~Kim et al~~, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al for the benefit of reducing Rayleigh fading.

5. Claims 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bringby et al (6,285,883)** in view of **Bringby et al (6,175,745)**.

Regarding **claim 9**, as applied to claim 1, Bringby et al (6,285,883) discloses the claimed invention except wherein combining the first and second results involves adding them together and then multiplying them by a scaling factor.

In the same field of endeavor, Bringby et al (6,175,745) teaches the use of a formula for determining pathloss which involve combining a first and second result and multiplying them by a scaling factor (cumulative pathloss is determined by adding the uplink and downlink pathloss and multiplying them by weighing values "a" and "b", see col. 5, lines 44-57), and since hysteresis is related to the pathloss, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art use the teaching of Bringby et al (6,175,745) in the system of Bringby et al (6,285,883) in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as determining hysteresis or pathloss subject to system or circuit constraints.

Regarding **claim 12**, as applied to claim 9, Bringby et al (6,285,883), as modified by Bringby et al (6,175,754) discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Bringby et al (6,285,883) and Bringby et al (6,175,745) further discloses the limitation of claim 12, in which Bringby et al (6,175,744) inherently teaches wherein the scaling factor is in the range of 1.5 to 2 (the values of a and b used to calculate pathloss are chosen based on the accuracy of signal strength measurement made by the mobile and base station, and the estimate of pathloss required, see col. 5, lines 56-67, col. 6, lines 1-2, 25-32), and since hysteresis is related to the pathloss, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art use the teaching of Bringby et al (6,175,745) in the system of Bringby et al (6,285,883) in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as determining hysteresis or pathloss subject to system or circuit constraints.

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bringby et al (6,285883)** in view of **Min-hua et al “The mobile IP Handoff Between Hybrid Networks”**.

Regarding claim 10, as applied to claim 1, Bringby et al discloses the claimed invention.

Bringby et al fails to disclose further comprising: calculating a handover cost function as a function of the hysteresis factor, selecting a base station based on the handover cost function.

In the same field of endeavor, Min-hua et al discloses calculating a handover cost function as a function of the hysteresis factor (the algorithm for mobile IP handoff includes adding the received signal strength RSS of the old base station to the hysteresis margin and comparing the results to the RSS of a new base station, see p. 267, col. 2, paragraph 2), selecting a base station based on the handover cost function (handoff is decided if $RSS_{new} > RSS_{old} + H$, see p. 267, col. 2, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Min-hua into the system of Bringby et al for the benefit of reducing handoff delay, packet loss and the ping-pong effect.

7. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (20040053615) in view of Bringby et al (6,285883).

Regarding claim 13, Kim et al discloses machine-readable medium having stored thereon a set of machine-executable instructions (computer readable record medium storing instructions, see p. 2, [0029]-[0030]) that, when executed by a data-processing system, cause the system to perform a method for facilitating handover between base stations in a communication system (computer readable record medium storing instructions executing the method for handover based on frequencies received between neighbor based stations, see p. 2-3, [0029]-[0030]).

Kim et al fails to disclose the method comprising determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a first base station to obtain a first result, determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a second base station to obtain a second result, and combining the first and second results to obtain a hysteresis factor for handover.

In the same field of endeavor, Bringby et al discloses determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a first base station to obtain a first result (mobile station MS measures a received signal strength within the originating cell of the mobile station MS, and the fluctuation of the signal is calculated, see col. 2, lines 56-65), determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from a second base station to obtain a second result (the signal strength of transmitted signals of at least one base station in neighboring cell is measured and the signal fluctuation is also calculated, see col. 2, lines 56-65), and combining the first and second results to

obtain a hysteresis factor for handover (hysteresis value is calculated based on the fluctuation measure, see col. 2, lines 64-65).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Kim et al into the system of Bringby et al for the benefit of reducing oscillating handoffs and improving the network performance.

Regarding claim 14, as applied to claim 13, the combination of Kim et al and Bringby et al discloses the claimed invention.

Kim et al fails to disclose except wherein determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from the first base station comprises computing standard deviation of received signal strength associated with the transmission.

In the same field of endeavor, Bringby et al discloses wherein determining signal strength fluctuation associated with transmission from the first base station comprises computing standard deviation of received signal strength associated with the transmission (fluctuation is calculated by applying standard deviation to at least one of the measured received signal strengths, see col. 2, lines 60-63).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Kim et al and Bringby et al for the benefit of setting the appropriate hysteresis levels for reducing oscillating handoffs.

8. Claims 5, 6 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bringby et al (6,285883) in view of Senadji et al "*Estimation of the Hysteresis Value for Handover Decision Algorithms using Bayes Criterion*" as applied to claim

4 above, and further in view of Eiselt "**Limits on WDM Systems Due to Four-Wave Mixing: A statistical Approach**".

Regarding claim 5, as applied to claim 4, Bringby et al as modified by Senadji et al discloses the claimed invention.

Bringby et al and Senadji et al fail to disclose wherein determining the standard deviation includes using a memory factor for weighting.

In the same field of endeavor, Eiselt inherently teaches wherein determining the standard deviation includes using a memory factor for weighting (standard deviation is obtained from the variance in equation 13 and the degeneracy factor of the mixing product, see p. 2262, paragraph 2, and p. 2264, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Eiselt into the system of Bringby et al and Senadji et al for the benefit of obtaining the desired mathematical result in the calculation of the standard deviation.

Regarding claim 6, as applied to claim 5, the combination of Bringby et al, Senadji et al and Eiselt disclose the claimed invention.

Bringby et al and Senadji et al fail to disclose wherein the memory factor is selected to provide exponential weighing.

In the same field of endeavor, Eiselt inherently teaches wherein the memory factor is selected to provide exponential weighing (the degeneracy factor D_{pqr} can be obtained based on a given set p, q, r of parameters, see p. 2262, paragraph 2, and p. 2264, paragraph 3).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the teaching of Eiselt to achieve the desired mathematical result such as an exponential weighing factor.

Regarding **claim 11**, as applied to claim 6, the combination of Bringby et al, Senadji et al and Eiselt disclose the claimed invention.

The combination of Bringby et al, Senadji et al and Eiselt further discloses the limitation of claim 11, wherein Eiselt inherently teaches including a memory factor in the standard deviation (degeneracy factor D is varied depending on the dispersion, and D is included in the standard deviation equation see p. 2262, paragraph 2, p. 2264, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the teaching of Eiselt in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as standard deviation.

9. Claims 15, 16, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim et al (20040053615)** in view of **Bringby et al (6,285883)** as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of **Senadji et al “*Estimation of the Hysteresis Value for Handover Decision Algorithms using Bayes Criterion*”**.

Regarding **claim 15**, as applied to claim 14, the combination of Kim et al and Bringby et al discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al and Bringby et al fail to disclose wherein computing standard deviation comprises: averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a long interval to obtain a

long term average, averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a short interval to obtain a short term average, subtracting the long term average from the short term average to obtain an intermediate result, and determining standard deviation of the intermediate result.

In the same field of endeavor, Senadji et al discloses wherein computing standard deviation comprises: averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a long interval to obtain a long term average (averaging the signal strength of signals sent form base station BS2 to MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772 paragraph 2), averaging measured signal strength associated with transmission from the first base station over a short interval to obtain a short term average (averaging the signal strength of signals sent form base station BS1 to MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772 paragraph 2), subtracting the long term average from the short term average to obtain an intermediate result (calculated difference between the signal strengths given by equations 1, 2, and 3, see p. 2, fig. 2 and fig. 3 paragraphs 2-3), and determining standard deviation of the intermediate result (calculated difference z_k is determined to have a standard deviation, see p. 1773, paragraph 1).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Senadji et al into the system of Kim et al and Bringby et al for the benefit of calculating an optimal hysteresis value.

Regarding **claim 16**, as applied to claim 15, Kim et al, as modified by Bringby et al and Senadji et al discloses the claimed invention. The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al and Senadji et al further disclose the limitation of claim 16, in which

Bringby et al further discloses wherein the standard deviation is recursively determined over a span of transmission samples from the first base station (on the downlink signal strength measurements are made by the serving BS on data transmitted in any of the times slots TS1 and TS4 at regular intervals, and a measure of the fluctuation of the received strength of the signal is measured by applying standard deviation, see fig. 4, col. 2, lines 61-65, and col. 4, lines 1-7).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al for the benefit of obtaining optimal hysteresis levels.

Regarding **claim 19**, as applied to claim 15, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al and Senadji et al disclose the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al further disclose the limitation of claim 19, in which Senadji et al inherently teaches wherein the intermediate result (Z_k , see p. 1772, paragraph 2) is a function of a delay factor that depends on a first averaging window for the long term average and a second averaging window short term average (Z_k is computed from the average signal strengths y^1_k and y^2_k , hence the intermediate result is a function of a delay factor because averaging of the signals introduces a delay response, see p. 1772, paragraph 2-3).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al for the benefit of reducing Rayleigh fading.

Regarding **claim 20**, as applied to claim 19, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al and Senadji et al disclose the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al further discloses the limitation of claim 19, in which Senadji et al inherently teaches wherein the first and second averaging windows each have a fixed window length (the average of the received signals y^1_k and y^2_k are proportional to the average window length, therefore the fixed window length is $D-d$ and d which are the distances of BS1 and BS2 from MS, see fig. 2, p. 1772, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al for the benefit of reducing Rayleigh fading.

10. Claims 21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim et al (20040053615)** in view of **Bringby et al (6,285883)** as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of **Bringby et al (6,175,745)**.

Regarding **claim 21**, as applied to claim 13, Kim et al, as modified by Bringby et al discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al and Bringby et al fail to disclose wherein combining the first and second results involves adding them together and multiplying them by a scaling factor.

In the same field of endeavor, Bringby et al (6,175,745) teaches the use of a formula for determining pathloss which involve combining a first and second result and multiplying them by a scaling factor (cumulative pathloss is determined by adding

the uplink and downlink pathloss and multiplying them by weighing values "a" and "b", see col. 5, lines 44-57), and since hysteresis is related to the pathloss, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art use the teaching of Bringby et al (6,175,745) in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as determining hysteresis or pathloss subject to system or circuit constraints.

Regarding **claim 24**, as applied to claim 21, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al (6,285,883) and Bringby et al (6,175,745) disclose the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al (6,285,883) and Bringby et al (6,175,745) further discloses the limitation of claim 24, wherein Bringby et al (6,175,744) inherently teaches wherein the scaling factor is in the range of 1.5 to 2 (the values of a and b used to calculate pathloss are chosen based on the accuracy of signal strength measurement made by the mobile and base station, and the estimate of pathloss required, see col. 5, lines 56-67, col. 6, lines 1-2, 25-32), and since hysteresis is related to the pathloss, it would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art use the teaching of Bringby et al (6,175,745) in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as determining hysteresis or pathloss subject to system or circuit constraints.

11. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kim et al (20040053615)** in view of **Bringby et al (6,285883)** as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of **Min-hua et al "The mobile IP Handoff Between Hybrid Networks"**.

Regarding **claim 22**, as applied to claim 13, Kim et al as modified by Bringby et

al discloses the claimed invention except wherein the method further comprises: calculating a handover cost function as a function of the hysteresis factor, selecting a base station based on the handover cost function.

In the same field of endeavor, Min-hua et al discloses calculating a handover cost function as a function of the hysteresis factor (the algorithm for mobile IP handoff includes adding the received signal strength RSS of the old base station to the hysteresis margin and comparing the results to the RSS of a new base station, see p. 267, col. 2, paragraph 2), selecting a base station based on the handover cost function (handoff is decided if $RSS_{new} > RSS_{old} + H$, see p. 267, col. 2, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Min-hua into the system of Kim et al and Bringby et al for the benefit of reducing handoff delay, packet loss and the ping-pong effect.

12. Claims 17, 18, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (20040053615) in view of Bringby et al (6,285883) and Senadji et al "*Estimation of the Hysteresis Value for Handover Decision Algorithms using Bayes Criterion*" as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Eiselt "*Limits on WDM Systems Due to Four-Wave Mixing: A statistical Approach*".

Regarding claim 17, as applied to claim 16, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al discloses the claimed invention.

Kim et al, Bringby et al, and Senadji et al fail to disclose wherein determining the standard deviation includes using a memory factor for weighting.

In the same field of endeavor Eiselt inherently teaches wherein determining the standard deviation includes using a memory factor for weighting (standard deviation is obtained from the variance in equation 13 and the degeneracy factor of the mixing product, see p. 2262, paragraph 2, and p. 2264, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Eiselt into the system of Bringby et al and Senadji et al for the benefit of obtaining any desired mathematical result such as standard deviation.

Regarding **claim 18**, as applied to claim 17, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, Senadji et al, and Eiselt discloses the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, Senadji et al, and Eiselt further discloses the limitation of claim 18, in which Eiselt inherently teaches wherein the memory factor is selected to provide exponential weighing (the degeneracy factor D_{pqr} can be obtained based on a given set p, q, r of parameters, see p. 2262, paragraph 2, and p. 2264, paragraph 3).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, Senadji et al and Eiselt to further include the degeneracy factor to achieve the desired mathematical result such as standard deviation.

Regarding **claim 23**, as applied to claim 18, the combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, Senadji et al, and Eiselt disclose the claimed invention.

The combination of Kim et al, Bringby et al, Senadji et al, and Eiselt further discloses the limitation of claim 23, wherein Eiselt inherently teaches including a

memory factor in the standard deviation (degeneracy factor D is varied depending on the dispersion, and D is included in the standard deviation equation see p. 2262, paragraph 2, p. 2264, paragraph 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the teaching of Eiselt in order to achieve any desired mathematical result such as standard deviation.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Muller (6,498,934) discloses channel allocation using enhanced pathloss estimates.

Shah et al (6,745,033) discloses a method of optimizing hysteresis values in a cellular telecommunications network.

Holtzman et al discloses Rayleigh fading effect reduction with wideband DS/CDMA signals.

Wang et al (20020082012) discloses an apparatus and associated method for adaptively selecting a handoff threshold in a radio communication system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olumide T. Ajibade-Akonai whose telephone number is 571-272-6496. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8.30p-5p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OA


RAFAEL PEREZ-GUTIERREZ
PATENT EXAMINER
5/29/05